

S. D. Johnson
SAC II

Subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) of Section 221 of the bill provides authority for payment of the cost of transporting dependents of an employee to and from a school in the United States to obtain secondary and undergraduate college education. Payment is limited to the cost of one round trip for each dependent for each type of education. No education allowance under subparagraph (A) is authorized for the dependent during the 12 month period following his arrival in the United States under the educational travel authority. The bill also extends the educational travel authority, for the purpose of obtaining undergraduate college education only, to dependents of United States citizen employees stationed in the Canal Zone.

Thus, under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (4) section 221, an employee stationed in a foreign area has a choice with respect to the four years of secondary schooling for his child of (1) an education allowance each year at the rate applicable to his post of assignment or (2) one round trip to a school in the United States but with no education allowance for at least twelve months after arrival in the United States. For the student's undergraduate college years, the employee is limited to one round trip for the dependent between his post and the educational institution in the United States, and no education allowance is provided.

Educational travel authority similar to that in subparagraph (B) exists in section 911 (9) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, but is limited in application to the Foreign Service of the United States, the United States Information Agency, the International Cooperation Administration and the Foreign Agricultural Service.

This bill extends the educational travel authority to employees of those

Government agencies not presently eligible. The language of subparagraph (B)

OGC Has Reviewed

- 2 -

differs slightly from present statutory language in two respects;

(1) it limits the prohibition on payment of allowances when transportation to the United States is authorized for secondary education purposes to the 12 months following arrival in the United States. Present statutory language has been interpreted to prevent the authorization of educational travel for a child on whose behalf an education allowance was granted in the first year, say, of secondary school even though the parent has been transferred to another post at which secondary education is not available. Subparagraph (B) is intended only to provide needed flexibility without changing the basic principle that education allowances will not be available to a parent whose child has been transported to the United States at Government expense for the purpose of securing secondary education, and continues to be educated in the United States;

(2) the new language permits travel to the school or college the dependent is to enter rather than only to the nearest port of entry as is presently the case.